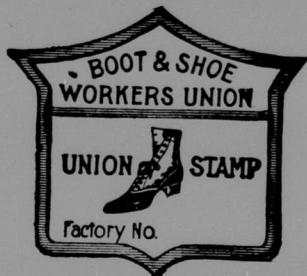


LEADING ARTICLES—June 19, 1914.

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.
ATTORNEY'S FEE IN SUITS FOR WAGES.
URGE LABOR'S DEMANDS.
PERSON RELEASED ON BAIL.
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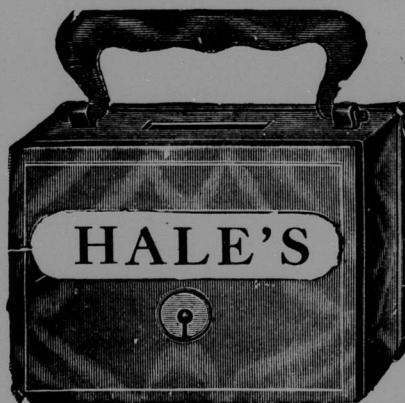
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914.

No. 19

Organization -- Growth and Development

By H. C. Williams.

With the settlement of the Western continent and Australasia to a point of near saturation, there is no longer room left anywhere on earth for the large shifting of populations which has acted as a safety valve for the internal pressure of European States. Equatorial South America is the only large area remaining, but the climate is not adapted to the Caucasian races. While America is not overpopulated, the vacant spaces will scarcely more than supply the normal increase for a single generation. This very rapid development was made possible by machine methods and steam transportation, but at the same time has tended to exhaust their virgin resources, and the coming generation is not only confronted with exhausted soils, mineral deposits and timber, but these sources of wealth have been hypothecated into a vast increment of credit, or debt, which we have left as our gift to immediate posterity.

There is everywhere visible a process of "slowing down," and a decline in industrial activity, as we approach the European level. But the expansion of mechanical industry has had a more serious effect to draw a large majority of the populations of organized races from the land to the cities and towns, as industrial centers of production, until the urban exceeds the suburban three or four to one. Machinery and standardization has been made so automatic as to become nearly a matter of oversight, and largely fallen to women and boys, who have displaced the army of handicraftsmen who formerly were heads of families. The great industrial majority has become sedentary and despite the growth and prevalence of a sybaritic luxury, four-fifths of this industrial population have fallen into a position of complete dependency.

The condition has grown insensibly, because disguised in its early stages by a positive improvement in the standard of living and by expansion of the area of trade into those parts of the world whose peoples were less developed. But this area has become so contracted that it has lost its spontaneous character, and is now exerted by the powerful civilized States by way of commercial treaties, "concessions" and artificial tariffs—the concessions, however, being mostly to exploit the area of interest-bearing capital. But as the borrowed capital is largely utilized to stimulate native mechanical industry, or to "develop their resources," the general tendency has been to reduce (or raise) the productive standards of the world to an equal level. The concentration of labor into large industrial units has been parallel with an equal concentration and congestion of capital. But as the basis of their alliance was competitive, it has resulted in capital and labor becoming not only entirely separated, but antagonistic. Competition is no longer confined to individuals, or even to powerful corporations, but has entered its final stage, and become a competition between powerful States and races.

We are fond of referring to our high civilization as "Anglo-Saxon." It is only so in the sense that the northern half of America and Australasia were first colonized by British peoples who impressed the English language upon succeeding immigrants, much as the small tribe of Latins had impressed its language upon the populations of Western Europe—both became the languages of law and trade. The great nations of today are the British, French, German, Spanish and Italians—almost exactly comprised within the boundaries of the Western Roman Empire as defined by Trajan. Where the inspiration of these nations is not Roman it is Celtic. America is merely an offshoot from Western Europe. Our civilization is Roman, our laws are Roman, and the basis of our religion is the gift of Rome. Collectively they form the area governed by individualistic theories, and these theories only developed out of the accident of the discovery of the new world that gave them opportunity. The development in America was individualistic because the

B-1.

conditions enforced an individual struggle for existence upon each separate family. The communal organization of Spain, in full bloom in the era of Spanish colonization, was transferred to the new world, where the large haciendas, supporting swarms of peons, represented quite exactly that paternal, tribal spirit which was fundamental to the ancient and medieval world. The revolution in Mexico at the present time is the same struggle seen in England in Cromwell's time, and in France at the great revolution—a struggle inevitable wherever the socialistic and individualistic systems come into contact. One or the other must go; they cannot exist together. This does not mean that the socialistic impulse of the present age is utopian and impracticable. It is undergoing a change in phase, from agrarian to industrial. The socialistic structure of the ancient world was agrarian. Owing to the destruction of slavery and decline of peonage and feudalism, large land holdings are now become unprofitable, and small farms, where the family practically solves its own labor question, are the outcome. In Latin America the genius of competition has extended so far as to have reduced the peons into a sort of slavery, precisely as it had reduced the communal institutions of France or the clannish organization of Scotland and Ireland. The process itself will be made more clear when we take up the agrarian system of Russia, in a future paper.

In all of Asia, the most of Russia, and large parts of Eastern Europe the ancient socialistic basis has come down into the modern world almost unimpaired. In North America the cult is a sort of reflex from European antecedents. In France, Germany and Italy the communal organization still exerts a powerful, if unseen, influence. Even in Britain there yet remains a leaven that survives in the principle of entail, and which we see working out in the present land agitation in the three kingdoms. We see a survival of it in this country in the New England town meetings and in the rerudescence of trade unions. Capital, as concentrated into "trusts," is not exactly a survival, but a development.

Now that our land, our resources, our population and our industries have reached a saturation point, the cost of living advancing by leaps and bounds, we at last are confronted with competition from the communal races of Asia and Eastern Europe, with whose economies, armed with our machinery, we are about to meet in a hopeless struggle. With a self complacency inspired by our great advances in material civilization, we have looked down upon the people of Western Asia as barbarians. They are merely archaic—industrious and unwarlike as all purely socialistic races have been. There is not a single handicraft that the craftsmen of India, China or Japan cannot beat us to a "frazzle." They are mentally acute, and we have but little to teach them but our machinery methods; and Japan has shown how quickly these may be adopted. James Hill told a half truth the other day when he said that American workmen would have to reduce their wages if they would hope to compete with Germany. Perhaps Mr. Hill does not know how deeply the principles of socialism have been adapted by the Germans, and that a species of State socialism has been the policy of the empire since the Bismarckian era, that have introduced economies with which we cannot compete, with our wasteful methods of distribution. The genius of individualism is to concentrate life into the production of unearned increment. The genius of socialism is to live without producing unearned increment. There is no possibility of mistaking where the balance will ultimately incline.

And so mankind, beginning his long migration westward ages ago, towards the fancied dwelling place of his ideals of a golden age in the islands of the blest, has followed the setting sun around the world, and now looks out upon the shore where he began. In his journey he has literally subdued the earth. He now has only to subdue his selfishness.

(Continued next week.)

ATTORNEY'S FEE IN SUITS FOR WAGES.

A year or so ago the Labor Council was asked to defend an action at law involving the constitutionality of Section 924 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which in part reads as follows:

" . . . In actions for the recovery of wages for labor performed, the court shall add, as part of the costs, in any judgment recovered by the plaintiff, an attorney's fee not exceeding twenty per cent of the amount recovered."

On appeal to the District Court of Appeal, the case was dismissed on the ground that the defendant employer had not pleaded his defense properly in the court below. Thus, for the time being the code provision was presumed to be in full force and effect. However, on account of Judge McFarland's decision in the Builders' Supply Depot case, wherein he declared unconstitutional a section which provided for an attorney's fee in mechanics' lien cases, it was considered doubtful whether, if our Supreme Court should examine the above quoted section, it would sustain it in view of the precedent set by McFarland's decision.

On May 11, 1914, the Supreme Court of the United States, in Missouri, etc., Railway Co. vs. Code, 34 Supreme Court Reporter, 678, rendered a decision upholding a similar statute of Texas, which may be hereafter relied upon to settle the question in favor of the validity of an attorney's fee in cases for collection of wages.

The authorities relied upon by McFarland are shown to be misapplied and cannot be cited as precedents for declaring such fees invalid.

We quote the following from the decision of Justice Pitney:

"The act is not repugnant to the fourteenth amendment. It is a police regulation designed to promote the prompt payment of small claims and to discourage unnecessary litigation in respect to them. . . . We may imagine that some other kinds of claims might as well have been included; but it is to be presumed that the legislature was dealing with an actual mischief, and made the act as broad in its scope as seemed necessary from the practical standpoint. As has been said before, the fourteenth amendment does not require that State laws shall be perfect; and we cannot judicially denounce this act as based upon arbitrary distinctions, in view of the wide discretion that must necessarily reside in a State legislature about resorting to classification when establishing regulations for the welfare of those for whom they legislate.

"If the classification is otherwise reasonable, the mere fact that attorney's fees are allowed to successful plaintiffs only, and not to successful defendants, does not render the statute repugnant to the 'equal protection' clause. This is not a discrimination between different citizens or classes of citizens, since members of any and every class may either sue or be sued." . . .

"Even were the statute to be considered as imposing a penalty upon unsuccessful defendants in cases within its sweep, such penalty is obviously imposed as an incentive to prompt settlement of small but well-founded claims, and as a deterrent of groundless defenses, which are the more oppressive where the amount involved is small. . . .

"But we think it is not correct to consider this statute as imposing a penalty. . . . Manifestly the purpose is merely to require the defendant to reimburse the plaintiff for a part of his expenses not otherwise recoverable as 'costs of suit.' So far as it goes, it imposes only compensatory damages upon a defendant who, in the judgment of the legislature, unreasonably delays and resists payment of a just demand."

Thus, in plain and vigorous terms, all the arguments advanced by Justice McFarland in the California case are shown to be untenable by the highest court in the land.

URGE LABOR'S DEMANDS.

The Clayton bill has been passed by the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, where it is being considered by the Senate Judiciary Committee. This bill contains provisions which not only guarantee the freedom of labor and farmers' organizations from the Sherman Anti-Trust law, but also prevent abuses of the writ of injunction and provide jury trials for alleged charges of indirect contempts.

Many who oppose according justice to labor and farmers' organizations are engaged in a tremendous campaign to persuade and to influence Senators from passing the Clayton bill. They try to hide their real antagonism to the labor and farmer provisions of the bill under feigned opposition to any trust legislation as they say "at this time."

The action and policy of the National Association of Manufacturers and their other allied interests must not deceive our people and the United States Senators.

Therefore, it is the imperative duty of every labor and farmers' organization at once, at their regular meetings, or in meetings specially called, to adopt resolutions or motions insisting that the United States Senate pass at the earliest possible date, at the present session of Congress and before its adjournment, the Clayton bill, H. R. 15,657.

Transmit at once such resolutions or motions to the two United States Senators from your State. No matter how friendly or sympathetic any Senator may be to this most just measure, write him anyway. It will encourage him in the struggle for justice.

Let all officers of local, central and national organized bodies, let every worker and every friend of labor write letters to their respective United States Senators urging and insisting upon the passage of the Clayton bill. Now! now! now!

Address your communications to your Senators, by name, at United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Men of labor, men of justice, victory is in sight and it will be achieved not only for the working people now but for the people forever if you but do your full duty forcefully and effectually now.

A BRAZEN CONCERN.

The Crofut & Knapp Company, non-union hat manufacturers of South Norwalk, Conn., is going out of its way to ridicule and insult organized labor in its advertisements. They assert that the union men of the country don't amount to anything and that the firm does not care for such patronage. There are several firms in San Francisco handling the product of the Crofut & Knapp Company and union men should be careful not to buy their hats. The surest way is to demand the union label of the Hatters' Union. Then there will be no doubt.

UNION INK.

The attention of trade unionists and friends is called to the fact that the Fort Pitt Ink Company of Pittsburgh employs only members of organized labor and the product is union throughout and bears the label of the American Federation of Labor. Why continue to purchase non-union product, encased in non-union bottles, unfair printing and made under bad conditions and long hours of toil? Be consistent and aid this concern to combat the combine of ink manufacturers, so antagonistic to organized labor.

Truth is a mighty power,—a lie may keep it in the background and hide it; but it cannot be blotted out. From the darkness where it lies hidden, it will in the end come forth like a shining light.—Petrarch.

Union Made Hats

The only Hat Store maintaining union hours,—selling Union Made Hats by union salesmen.

Drury \$2 Hats will cost \$2.50 in all other stores.

Drury \$3.00 Hats will cost \$3.50 in all other stores.

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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE
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**Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
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PERSON RELEASED ON BAIL.

By Floyd Gibbons.

Organized labor in America has won its first battle in the fight to save Carl Person from the gallows.

The labor editor came out victor in a hot and furious contest between the courts of De Witt and Cook counties over the matter of jurisdiction, and once the evidence was brought out in a zone removed from the influence of the Illinois Central Railroad, bail was granted with the result that Person is now at liberty on \$12,000 bonds.

It was Frank Comerford, attorney for Person, who found the way to surmount the obstacles that have held Person in a cell more than five months. Comerford assembled all of the circumstances that were keeping Person from liberty and made them the basis of an application for a writ of habeas corpus, which he dictated over a long distance telephone to another court 200 miles away.

Judge Charles M. Walker, chief justice of the criminal branch of the Circuit Court of Cook County, heard the application and issued the writ. The move was a complete surprise to the prosecution, and lays down a precedent in the law records of Illinois, and arrested the attention of lawyers and jurists all over the State.

A howl went up from the subsidized officialdom of De Witt and the legal department of the Illinois Central began to get busy. The tremor was felt even down to the lowest gunman in the railroad's bull pen at Clinton. There was a great scurrying and hiding of the Illinois Central witnesses. Deputy Sheriffs from Cook County served the writ of Sheriff Armstrong of De Witt County, forcing the officials of that county to produce Person before Judge Walker in Chicago Monday morning. Comerford took the list of the State's star witnesses and made out subpoenas, forcing them to go to Chicago also. This was another unheard of procedure that sprung fear in the hearts of the prosecution.

When the deputies tried to serve the subpoenas on gunmen who had gone into hiding in the bull pen, they were driven off the property by the Illinois Central shop superintendent, who told them in plain terms that he didn't give a damn for the sheriff, the courts or anybody else. That night the deputies went back in force, dragged the reluctant gunman from his place of hiding in the company's store room and served a John Doe warrant for contempt of court on the superintendent.

And yet the Illinois Central calls Person an anarchist.

Person's friends in Clinton received a telegram from the Person Defense League in Chicago to the effect that Person would be welcomed to Chicago by a labor demonstration that would fill the union depot with thousands of workingmen. There is good reason to believe that the telegram was intercepted.

At four o'clock Sunday morning two automobiles, loaded with guards drew up in front of the De Witt County jail. Keys rattled in the locks and men with lanterns entered the cell tier. Person was aroused, hustled into his clothes and placed in one of the waiting automobiles. Then by devious routes through country towns, across 200 miles, the editor was taken to Elgin, Ill., where automobiles were abandoned and entry into Chicago was made by suburban train. Person landed in a cell in the Cook County jail just twelve hours after he was taken from the jail at Clinton.

States Attorney Williams of De Witt County and his mysteriously retained thinking partner, Dott Herrick appeared before Judge Walker the next morning and made strenuous objections to his hearing the writ. They insisted that the court return Person to the custody of the De Witt County officials. They produced affidavits

to show that the courts in the country district were now ready to hear Person's application for bail.

Judge Walker ruled that Person had already been held in jail five months and that the future action of the courts in DeWitt county was not to be considered in view of their past record. He ordered the defense to produce its testimony to show that Person should be admitted to bail.

One after another, Comerford called all of the State's star witnesses and forced admissions of truth from them. The evidence of the telephone call by which Tony Russer decoyed the editor from the newspaper office to the interurban station, was brought out and uncontradicted. Other witnesses were forced under Comerford's rapid fire of questions, to tell of the murderous assault which Russer, the ex-police chief and strike-breaker leader of the Illinois Central, had made upon the editor when he sprang upon the latter from behind.

Seeing the case slowly melting away in the face of these admissions, painfully extracted from the State's witnesses, the prosecution then contended that sufficient time had elapsed between the waylaying and assault of Person by Musser, and the firing of the shots which killed the giant strike-breaker, to make the two actions separate, instead of a continuance of one another.

Judge Walker then asked the witnesses to indicate by clapping their hands, the time when Person with the blood streaming down his face was torn from the grasp of Musser, and then the time of the seven shots that followed. The court and attorneys held their watches while the witnesses clapped off the time. The longest was ten seconds and the shortest time was three seconds. Another witness said that everything had happened so quick that he couldn't count the shots.

Comerford also forced the witnesses to acknowledge their prejudice against Person and organized labor, on account of the activity of the editor and the paper in the fight for the 35,000 locked out union shop men who have been idle for the last thirty-one months on account of the greed of the Illinois Central and Harriman lines. When the State's attorneys' objections to these questions were overruled, Comerford temporarily silenced the prosecutor with the following:

"Mr. State's Attorney, when you took up the study of law, the prize ring lost a white hope and the bar gained a barking barrister—a man with a dull brain and a sharp tongue."

Judge Walker ordered that Person be released on \$12,000 bonds although the State's attorney in a last effort to keep Person in jail by making the bail prohibitive, had asked that it be placed at \$20,000.

THE PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

While the committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed for the purpose of bringing the striking pressmen and feeders and the Franklin Printing Trades Association together, is still busy on the job, up to the present nothing of consequence has been accomplished and the strike is still on.

Unions are urged to continue their contributions to the strikers in order that they may remain out until an honorable settlement can be made. The strikers have put up a remarkable fight and are deserving of every support.

Truth is the aim of human understanding, and this is not satisfied with anything unless it be perfectly clear. If you want to know the short and safe road which may lead us to virtue and holy living, follow the precept of Socrates: "Strive to be such as you would wish others to consider you."—Petrarch.

FOUND "GUILTY."

Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt, commander of Colorado's gunmen militia who slaughtered and cremated nineteen men, women and children at Ludlow, April 20th, has been found guilty and sentenced by a "military" court martial.

Considering that the members of this court were officers of Colorado's National Guard, it is surprising that anyone was found guilty. There were over two hundred imported murderers of the operators who were equally guilty—Linderfelt was the only one sentenced.

But we must not forget the sentence of Butcher Linderfelt. Remember, please, that Linderfelt said he broke the stock of his gun on the head of Louis Tikas. Remember that Louis was killed by a blow on the head, then kicked in the face and finally shot with explosive bullets.

Bear in mind also that it was his assassins who murdered the women and children and unborn babes of Ludlow. Imagine, if you will, what would be the punishment of any labor leader, or workers, if they perpetrated a similar deed.

And then listen to the sentence of Lieutenant Linderfelt, murderer. The court found that the slaughter of the innocents at Ludlow was "unsoldierly conduct" even for "soldiers" in Colorado's National Guard.

Whether this was "unsoldierly conduct" because Linderfelt did not carry out the militia's purpose of exterminating all the strikers and their families and only "got nineteen of those d---red necks" the court did not announce.

But nevertheless Linderfelt, murderer, was sentenced. To be hanged? No. To be reduced five files in rank.

If there was ever any doubt that the gunmen-militia knew they had the protection of Colorado officials when they committed the wholesale murder at Ludlow, the verdict seems to dispel that idea.

ADDITIONAL SAFETY SUGGESTIONS.

The following are some of the safety suggestions made by the State Industrial Accident Commission at the request of numerous employers. They will be found to be of value and interest to those of our subscribers who are engaged in manufacturing of any sort. Further information can be obtained from the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

Set Screws—All set screws on moving parts, where exposed to contact, should be countersunk or protected by a solid collar, or a headless set-screw should be used. No part of the set screws should project above the surface.

Shafting—All revolving shafting less than seven feet above the floor lines should be boxed or railed off, as revolving shafting is always a menace to those whose clothing might come in contact with it.

Projecting keys in shafting should be guarded or cut off.

In rooms, or parts of rooms used exclusively for transmission machinery, such as the ground floor of saw mills and the basements of paper mills or flour mills, it has been found practical to define certain passageways for the use of oilers and millwrights and to guard the pulleys, belts and shafts along these passageways.

Gears—All gears, where exposed to contact, should be entirely enclosed or equipped with a flange guard which will enclose the teeth of the gears. On large gears, such as those on heavy shears and punches, the guard should be such as to cover them to a height of seven feet above the floor.

Where it is impracticable to cover the gears, a boxed frame of metal or wood should be installed, completely shutting off the machinery gears. It is necessary that all guards should be kept in place, except when the machinery is shut off for repairs.

PRINTERS OPPOSE.

A nation-wide fight is being made to prevent a renewal of the contract by the Post Office Department for the printing of "business return" corner cards on stamped envelopes. The contract will expire June 30, 1915.

The campaign has been started by the Typographical Union of Dayton and it is enlisting the support of their own members, job printers and of union labor in every part of the country.

The charge is made that the contract provides for the printing of corner cards on the stamped envelopes at a figure which is possible only by methods which cannot be sanctioned by the industrial practice of the day. It is stated that 24 cents a thousand is the average price for the printing of these cards. The printers declare that it is made possible by a "speeding up" system of piece work on the part of the employees, who are not unionized, if the company which has the contract can find out, by working longer hours than the Federal law permits on government work and by bad conditions generally.

The output, under this contract, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, was 1,216,303,454 stamped envelopes with printed corner cards, of which 973,042,764 were "special request," or return corner cards for business concerns, etc., and 243,260,690 were for the post offices to be sold as occasion demanded.

In addition to this there was turned out 463,153,200 plain stamped envelopes, and 45,273,486 stamped newspaper wrappers, making the total output of all classes 1,724,730,140.

For this work this concern, which is a New York corporation, received the sum of \$1,416,022.74 during the last fiscal year, the Post Office Department acting as accounting, delivery and collecting agency, expended the sum of \$796,246.39.

It is stated that many assurances of support have been received, and that there seems to be every assurance of a national demand that a change be made and that the printing be permitted to go to the job printing houses in the regular course of business, and at the same time eliminate for all time to come this gigantic "sweat shop" monopoly, which is fostered and aided by the United States government through the Post Office Department.

WHERE "TRY, TRY AGAIN" CAME FROM.

Of all the people who quote the lines:

"If at first you don't succeed
Try, try again."

few seem to know that they are not the beginning of the verse from which they are taken, or that there is a companion verse. Homely as the verses are they preach a little gospel of hope and courage, and have been of practical service to a countless number of tried people. Just as they were written by T. H. Palmer they run as follows:

"Tis a lesson you should heed
Try, try again;
If at first you don't succeed
Try, try again;
Then your courage should appear
For, if you will persevere,
You will conquer, never fear;
Try, try again.

"Once or twice though you should fail,
Try, try again;
If you would at last prevail,
Try, try again;
If we strive 'tis no disgrace
Though we do not win the race.
What should you do in the case?
Try, try again."

DAY OF REST AND HUMAN EFFICIENCY.

The refreshing influence of the weekly "day of rest" on a person subjected to the strenuous routine of a busy life is a feature which he himself can duly appreciate in the effects on his "feelings" and "spirits." The efficiency of the workingman, the length of the working day, the interjection of pauses for rest in the schedule of labor for persons of different ages and stations in life—questions of this sort are continually arising for solution on a scientific basis. Not only in the field of manual labor, but also in the case of the school child, the office boy, the factory girl, the banker and the merchant, efficiency is the keynote of the times. Fatigue is the enemy of efficiency; and to detect and compensate for or overcome it, is the duty of those concerned with the promotion of human welfare.

In view of this, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," it is of more than passing interest to know that Dr. Martin and some of his associates in the Laboratory of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School, have been making a careful study of the whole question of fatigue and efficiency from a physiological standpoint. A long series of experiments have been made on first-year medical students who were following a regular routine of school work during six days of each week. The routine was interrupted weekly by the Sunday recess, an interval occupied variously by the students, but in no case in precisely the manner of week days. The daily observations made on these persons during several weeks show that at the beginning of the week the nerve reaction tends to be high, that from then until the end of the week there is a fairly continuous decline, and that following the interruption of the routine by the intervention of Sunday, it returns to the original high point.

The decline is interpreted as a cumulative result of general fatigue incident to routine. What is even more significant, however, is the added fact that a pronounced break in the routine—such as the "day of rest" occasions—may bring about a return of sensitiveness to a high point or, in other words, it restores the nervous tone. Studies continued in this direction should lead to some useful conclusions regarding the maximum of work, with respect to both its duration and type.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Dainty Marie, who is announced as "Not What She Seems To Be," will be the headline attraction next week at the Orpheum. There may be different opinions as to the perfect woman. There is, however, no question but that Dainty Marie's figure approaches so closely to perfection that if she were pitted in a prize contest with Venus De Milo herself, the fair goddess would tremble for fear of losing her laurels. Dainty Marie is as exquisitely formed as one of Rodin's statues. In fact, encased in a suit of white tights, she resembles one of his pieces of marble. Dainty Marie doesn't, however, rely upon nature's gift for her success. She is as clever as she is attractive, and as versatile as she is either. She sings and dances, and on a flying trapeze is the personification of grace. Laddie Cliff, England's boy comedian, will introduce new songs and eccentric dances. An act that abounds in thrill and excitement will be presented by Jackson and McLaren, the champion woodchoppers of Australia. The methods of lumbering in the Antipodes is first shown, and then the two strapping men engage in a tree felling contest that creates great enthusiasm. The trees are especially imported for the purpose, and from the way the axe sinks into them at each perfectly directed blow, one would think the timber was as soft as butter. As a matter of fact it is the hardest in existence. These mighty hewers also give a marvelous exhibition of axe hurling, throwing

their blades across the stage and sinking them on a given mark on a tree stump. McMahon, Diamond and Clemence will introduce in a concert called "The Scare Crow," an original assortment of songs, dances and conversation. Next week will conclude the engagements of Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin, Homer Miles and Company, and Willette Whitaker. It will be also the last week of Tameo Kajiyama.

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To my Brother Members of Labor Unions:

My sentiments are that to be absolutely just is an attribute of divinity, to be so to the utmost of his ability is the greatest glory of man. Justice consists of rendering unto every man his due; it should commence at the fountain head where labor produces the wealth, not at the pool where wealth is accumulated. If my record convinces you that I have endeavored to live up to these sentiments, I ask your support. I respectfully refer you to the Brief of Mr. Brouillet and myself in the Nurses' Eight-Hour Law, the Owens' Recall for the State Federation in the Supreme Court, all the injunctions I have defended, the Riot cases, the Mooney case, and the Gas Franchise cases.

Yours fraternally,
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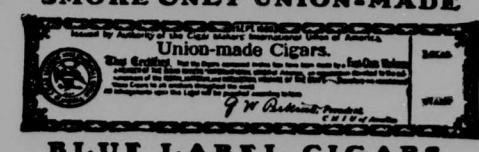
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International Newsletter

Argentina—The Congress of the Argentine Federation of Trades Unions (C. O. R. A.) will take place June 27th to 29th in Buenos Ayres. A second Argentinian national centre (F. O. R. A.) held its congress in April.

Australia—The efforts of the organized workers to connect the various wages boards of the industrial states into a board for the whole of the Australian Continent are being opposed in the most vigorous manner possible by the employers' organizations. Daily papers having been established by the Australian labor movement in addition to the great weekly papers in several states, a daily is now being founded in New South Wales. Of the £150,000 required for this scheme £100,000 has already been raised by the trade unions. The "Australian Federation of Labor" has levied an extra contribution of £2 for sheep shearers and £1 for assistants for this purpose, and a further 10/ per member is now to be raised. Having regard to this self-sacrifice it is not surprising that Australia occupies first place among English speaking countries where the strength and influence of the labor press is concerned.

Germany—The modern trades unions in Germany are now being subjected to a new annoyance. The modern trades unions are given to understand that they belong to the "political organizations" and therefore come under those legal regulations which permit any amount of chicanery where those organizations which are "not approved of" are concerned. The trades unions therefore make every endeavor to keep the union work clear of party politics—for actual political work the German workers have created a powerful party organization. The Schöffengericht (court of law assessors) in Bochum, having declared the Miners' Union to be a political union because "the whole of the members of the executive were active socialists," the Berlin police president, who has become known on account of his extraordinary ukase, has demanded that a number of modern trades unions should be placed under the jurisdiction of the laws concerning political unions. The trades unions concerned have challenged the legality of this new tactic of oppression and it is to be hoped that they will be successful in defending themselves against it. Should the police president carry his point, then the trades union will be compelled not to admit any members under 18 years of age in future.

Spain—A strike among the officers in the mercantile marine has extended to the remainder of the crews within the last few days, spreading at such a rate that shipping in the greater ports has come to a standstill. A number of Spanish ships in foreign ports were immediately deserted by their officers upon the latter receiving the order to strike. ♦♦♦

A guest in a Cincinnati hotel was shot during a quarrel. The negro porter, who heard the shooting, was a witness at the trial.

"How many shots did you hear?"

"Two shots, sah," he replied.

"How far apart were they?"

"'Bout like dis way," explained the negro, clapping his hands with an interval of about a second between claps.

"Where were you when you heard the first shot fired?"

"Shinin' a gemman's shoes in de basement of de hotel."

"Where were you when the second shot was fired?"

"Ah was passin' the Big Fo' depot."

STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as waiters and waitresses in the service of the State will be received at the office of the Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before July 11, 1914.

Waiters are employed by the State at the Mendocino, Napa and Stockton State Hospitals, and at the Deaf and Blind Institute in Berkeley. Salaries range from \$31.25 to \$45 per month, with board and room provided.

Waitresses are employed at the Agnews, Mendocino, Napa, Stockton and Patton State Hospitals, the Sonoma State Home, the Veterans' Home and the Deaf and Blind Institute in Berkeley. Salaries range from \$23 to \$45 per month, with room and board provided in addition.

There are now vacancies for 22 waitresses and 3 waiters. Further information and application blanks may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

The commission also announces that applications for employment as section hands in the service of the State will be received at the office of the commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before July 18, 1914.

The State employs section hands on the Belt Railroad in San Francisco, under the direction of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. The salary is \$3 per day. Two vacancies now exist.

Application blanks and further information may be secured by applying to the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento. Applications must be properly executed and filed with the commission on or before July 11, 1914.

The State Civil Service Commission announces that applications for employment as laundry help in the service of the State will be received at the office of the commission, State Capitol, Sacramento, on or before July 3, 1914. The State employs laundry help in the Agnews, Napa, Stockton, Mendocino and Patton State Hospitals, the Sonoma State Home, and the Deaf and Blind Institute at Berkeley. Salaries range from \$32 to \$60 per month, with board and room.

There will be no educational test, but candidates will be rated upon their physical ability and their training and experience. Both men and women are eligible for the examination. Three vacancies now exist, all for men.

Application blanks and further information may be secured upon application to the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento.

Applications must be properly executed and filed with the commission on or before July 3, 1914. ♦♦♦

He who lets the world, or his own portion of it, choose his plan of life for him, has no need of any other faculty than the ape-like one of imitation. He who chooses his plan for himself, employs all his faculties. He must use observation to see, reasoning and judgment to foresee, activity to gather materials for decision, discrimination to decide, and when he has decided, firmness and self-control to hold to his deliberate decision. And these qualities he requires and exercises exactly in proportion as the part of his conduct which he determines according to his own judgment and feelings is a large one. It is possible that he might be guided in some good path, and kept out of harm's way, without any of these things. But what will be his comparative worth as a human being? It really is of importance, not only what men do, but also what manner of men they are that do it. . . . Human nature is not a machine to be built after a model, and set to do exactly the work prescribed for it, but a tree, which requires to grow and develop itself on all sides, according to the tendency of the inward forces which make it a living thing.—John Stuart Mill.

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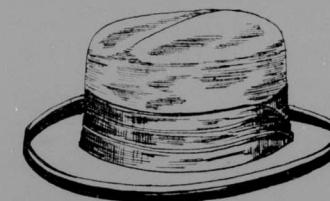
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1914.

I rather think, to get somewhere,
I'll so direct my labors
That I can meet those standards rare
I set up for my neighbors.
I wonder as I think it o'er,
I never thought of that before.

—John Kendrick Bangs.

The union label on the article you buy is the only sure guarantee that it has been produced under fair conditions. The old story told by merchants to the effect that the article is union but the label is not on it is threadbare from use and doesn't go these days.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe says: "All that a railroad does now is to pay the bills." That is about all such financiers as Patrick Calhoun need to do in order to bungle the people. Paying the bills means paying themselves handsomely. It will not be long, however, until the people refuse to allow them to hold the money bag. Public ownership will take care of that phase of the situation also.

Whether the passage of the Clayton bill really concedes what labor has been asking for during the past dozen years is seriously doubted by many. Some believe the bill to be a mere shell without any substance, while others are inclined to believe that the long struggle of labor has ended in victory. At any rate the questions involved will doubtless reach the United States Supreme Court, at great expense to the workers, before we will know where we stand.

The proposed Constitutional Amendments and Initiative measures upon the November ballot have been numbered by Secretary of State Frank C. Jordan in the order of their importance, as he judges them. The proposed Constitutional Convention measure will be known as "Proposition Number One," while following that will come State-wide Prohibition, Universal Eight-hour Law, Red Light Abatement Referendum, Blue Sky Referendum, and Water Commission Referendum.

News dispatches this week are to the effect that former President Taft is still a bitter union hater. The father of injunctions in labor disputes is reported to have said: "We find many labor organizations insisting that the arm of the courts be weakened, so that lawless violence on their part may be an effective instrumentality to gain their industrial ends. Indeed, we find actual rebellion against State authority maintained by certain trade unions and supported by contributions openly solicited from their sympathizers the country over."

Relief or Cure?

Much as has been written of late concerning unemployment, we have not seen a single really feasible cure offered. There have been many suggestions as to how to relieve the situation, such as schemes for bringing the jobless man and the manless job together, but what is really needed is some workable scheme that will more evenly distribute the demand for labor and the opportunity for employment throughout the entire year, and enable each individual worker to obtain a sustaining share of the world's work. There are, under present conditions, at all seasons of the year, more men than jobs, and any plan which does not take this phase of the problem into consideration can be nothing more than a mere palliative and in no sense prove a solution of the problem of unemployment.

Many thoughtful, serious, anxious and well-meaning men and women are talking and writing volubly upon the subject, but all seem to fall into the error of presuming that there is a job for every worker if only the two can be brought together. As a result of this line of reasoning we are hearing much about the establishment of employment bureaus, municipal, state and national, as a means of solving the problem. These ideas should not be ridiculed or condemned, because there is merit in them, and they will furnish some relief, but they positively will not cure the evil. The fault lies deeper and requires more strenuous treatment than is being advocated by the numerous theorists now dealing with the subject. The stern fact is that many of our people are doing too much work, while others are denied the opportunity of doing any at all. Until this condition of affairs is altered there can be no hope of doing away with the deplorable conditions of unemployment we are compelled to face every year even during periods of thriving business.

The problem is a big one and not easy of solution, but the difficulty is not to be found so much in inability to think out a remedy as it is in unwillingness to carry it out when discovered. The one thing above all others necessary to solve the problem of unemployment, and the one which will give immediate relief, is the shorter workday, yet this absolute and certain cure for the dread evil is entirely overlooked by the hunters for relief. The reason for this condition of affairs, of course, is plain. Employers of labor would vigorously and selfishly oppose any such proposal because a remedy of this character would of necessity eat into their profits. Any reformer with the hardihood to advocate the shorter workday as a remedy for the unemployment evil would promptly find himself submerged beneath a cloudburst of shouts from employers that an attempt was being made to ruin business, stop the wheels of industry and bring calamity and disaster upon the people. Every time a trade union has made a move to reduce working hours this same wail has been sent up by the affected employers, yet in every instance, after victory has been gained by the union and the working hours reduced, the industry has gone on undisturbed, and, in many instances, with accelerated vigor and increased prosperity, thus adding to the sum total of happiness for both the employer and the employee.

Strive as they may to avoid the shorter workday, there is no other avenue of escape from the scourge of unemployment with which we are constantly afflicted, in good times and in bad, and employers will be compelled, as a final proposition, to make this concession to the welfare of the race as a whole. Stubbornness and crafty side issues may for a time blind the people and delay the inauguration of this one sure cure for unemployment, but in the end justice will prevail and labor will cease to pay greed's toll of idleness and misery.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Only 65 per cent of the students in the eighth grade of the grammar schools of California graduated and became eligible for the high school course in 1913, according to figures compiled by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. During 1913 the total enrollment in the eighth grade was 34,531 and only 22,489 graduated.

The largest flagpole in the world has been raised on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on the site of the Oregon State building. The pole was shaped from a single fir tree given by the citizens of Astoria, Ore. It is 230 feet long and six feet across the butt end. A flag 45 feet long was raised on it by the Queen of the Portland Rose Festival, Miss Thelma Hollingsworth.

Striking facts regarding our forest resources, their value and their waste, are condensed in an eight-page illustrated circular of the American Forestry Association just issued. The lumber industry is said to employ 735,000 people, to whom are paid annually \$367,000,000 in wages, the worth of products being \$1,250,000,000. The forests of the country cover 550,000,000 acres. These figures also show the small annual wage of the timber worker.

The workers of the United States bureau of engraving and printing have come to be known as the world's model working force, says the New York "Sun." They manufacture enough paper money each day to carpet a five-acre tract and the same force turns out enough postage stamps to stick on every inch of a six-acre surface. Eleven acres might be covered with the revenue stamps they turn out each day. Of the 4000 employees there are 200 more women than men.

Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States, is not an isolated mountain peak like Mount Shasta or Mount Rainier, but is the loftiest point in the great California crest or enormous sawtooth ridge of the Sierra Nevada, including many eminences almost as high. Mount Whitney is 14,501 feet above sea level. Among those of slightly lesser height are Mount Russell, less than a mile distant, 14,190 feet; Mount Williamson, 14,384 feet; Mount Muir, 14,025 feet; Mount Langley, 14,042 feet; Mount Barnard, 14,003 feet; and Mount Tyndall, 14,025 feet. The most distant of these is less than 6 miles away. By a strange freak of nature the lowest point of dry land in the United States is less than 80 miles from the highest. The lowest point is in Death Valley and is 276 feet below sea level.

San Francisco, always famous for its hostelleries, is now credited with being one of the greatest hotel cities in the world, says the recent annual report of the California Development Board. Fully 98 per cent of its hotels and apartment houses have been built within the last seven years and they are nearly all thoroughly modern and up-to-date. By official tabulation there are over 1222 hotels and rooming houses, which, with the 515 apartment houses, represents a total of over 80,000 rooms, with accommodations for over 150,000 guests at any one time. In process of construction there are over 150 hotels and apartment houses that will be completed before the exposition opens in 1915, giving nearly 3000 rooms more, and in addition there are hundreds of flats and rooms obtainable in private residences. San Francisco is well equipped to care for the multitudes that will be attracted to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

Wit at Random

One afternoon it was stormy, and not being able to go outdoors, little Willie suggested to his mother that they play railroad train. Fixing up a train of cars with a line of chairs, the youngster told his fond parent that she should be the engineer, while he would impersonate the conductor. To this end he put her in the head chair, with her hand on an imaginary throttle, while he, with a Japanese lantern in his hand, stood beside the train.

"What's the matter there, you red-headed, pie-faced crumb!" eloquently shouted Willie to the engineer a minute later. "Why don't you pull out?"

"Why, Willie!" exclaimed the amazed mother: "Don't let me hear you use such dreadful language again."

"That's right, you lop-eared galoot! Chew the rag! Keep on wasting time! You seem to forget we are already five minutes late."—Ex.

Old Man—What are you fishing for, sonny?
Sonny—Snigs.

Old Man—What are snigs?

Sonny—I don't know; I ain't never caught any yet.—Birmingham "Age Herald."

A farmer in the country last autumn gave a job to a seedy-looking individual who had applied to him, and who assured him that he never got tired. When the employer went to the field where he had put the tramp to work, he found the latter lolling on his back under a tree.

"What does this mean?" asked the employer. "I thought you were a man who never got tired?"

"I don't," calmly responded the tramp. "This doesn't tire me."—*"Sacred Heart Review."*

The teacher wanted some plums in order to give an object-lesson during school hours, and, calling one of the small boys, she gave him ten cents and despatched him to the fruit stand down on the corner.

"Before you buy the plums, Willie," she cautioned, "you had better pinch one or two to make sure they are ripe."

Little Willie flitted away. Soon he came back and smilingly put the bag on the teacher's desk.

"Oh, thank you, Willie," said the teacher, taking up the bag. "Did you pinch one or two as I told you to do?"

"Did I?" was the gleeful response. "I pinched the whole bagful, and here's your ten cents."

An English clergyman turned to a Scotsman and asked him:

"What would you be were you not a Scot?"

The Scotsman said, "Why, an Englishman, of course."

Then the clergyman turned to the gentleman from Ireland and asked him: "What would you be were you not an Irishman?"

The man thought for a moment and said: "I'd be ashamed of myself."

In a recent debate at the Wichita High School the woman suffrage amendment was under discussion. "It would be unwise to give woman the ballot," declared a budding Daniel Webster in attacking the proposition. "Woman could not be relied upon to exercise good judgment in voting. She changes her mind too often."

The next speaker was a young woman. She arose and cast a pitying glance at her opponent. "I would like to ask my honorable opponent," she cooed sweetly, "if he ever tried to change a woman's mind once it was made up?"

The young woman got the decision.

Miscellaneous

IF WE ONLY KNEW.

By Rudyard Kipling.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment,
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim eternal roughness
Seem—I wonder—just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder,
Should we pity where we blame?

Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force—
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source;
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
And we'd love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we would find it better,
Just to judge all actions good;
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Appreciation is always looking forward and not backward, always advances and never retreats, always enhances values.—A. E. Winship.

GOOD LOSERS.

By George Matthew Adams.

Sometimes those who fall—win. There is something big and fine and inspiring about a good loser.

No one ever wins all the time.

The three hundred brave men at the pass of Thermopylae who saw certain failure rushing fast upon them unto their death, never flinched, never faltered—but lost—finally to win on into the centuries and to inspire millions to big deeds and big sacrifices.

No one ever wins all the time.

But the fields of battle can never corner the heroic actions of the world. The everyday has her victories, her heroes and heroines—in the home, at the office—everywhere. And here it is that we daily applaud the good losers as well as the winners. For—

No one ever wins all the time.

Baseball is one of the greatest sports of all times. Poor in something is the man or woman who does not appreciate this game. Daily, as fine a bunch of good losers as ever pictured a natural history, is revealed on the baseball diamond. One of the finest examples in all baseball of a good loser is the great pitcher, Christy Mathewson, of the New York Giants. He is one pitcher that every spectator always likes to see win. For when he loses—he is a good loser. He always takes his medicine with a smile, thereby making character alongside baseball history.

No one ever wins all the time.

So, be a good loser always. Smile it out, and grit it out. Your chance will come again. Perhaps the very next time you will be a winner. You surely will if you are a good loser now.

American Federation Newsletter

Teamsters Raise Wages.

An arbitration board has decided in favor of 500 teamsters in Utica, N. Y., whose recent strike tied up traffic. The men are granted an increase of \$1 a week and time and one-half for work done Sundays and holidays. Both sides have accepted the decision, which stands for three years.

A Five-Day Week.

The Plasterers and Helpers' Union is the first to officially establish the five-day work week in Boston. As a result of a new four-year agreement, which is now in effect, all work on Saturday is eliminated. Until May 31st of next year the wage rate will be 65 cents an hour, after which it will be 70 cents an hour for three years.

"Tabbing" Detectives.

Organized labor in Grand Rapids, Mich., is keeping close "tab" on private detective agencies, operated for the benefit of manufacturers, since the local has expelled a man found guilty of reporting to the employers. A city ordinance, adopted at the request of organized labor, makes it mandatory that all detective agencies file a list of their employees with the superintendent of police and city clerk, same to be at all times open for public inspection. Evasions of this ordinance are now resulting in court prosecutions.

Law Makes "Movies" Safe.

The New York State law requiring that moving picture operators must be examined and licensed is now in force, and a board of examiners is carrying out the spirit and letter of the act, which provides that operators must be at least 21 years of age and must have operated a moving picture apparatus at least six months prior to the date of the applications. Stringent fire regulations are a feature of the law, which was urged by the Moving Picture Operators' Union.

Garment Workers Meet.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is holding its convention in Cleveland, O. President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., addressed the convention. Officers' reports show there are over 100,000 workers enrolled. One of the propositions to be considered is increasing the per capita tax from 2½ cents to 8 cents a week for organizing purposes. Striking Toronto garment workers were voted \$500 by the convention.

Ford to Buy a Hospital.

Because Henry Ford could not find hospital accommodations in Detroit for a worker who had contracted pneumonia and tuberculosis, the motor-car maker made an offer to the contractors of the General Hospital, now building, to take over the project. He agrees to repay all subscriptions and complete the place and make it a poor man's hospital, spending \$2,000,000 to finish it, and as much more as may be necessary to keep it running.

Sign Three-Year Contract.

The Boston Moving Picture Operators' Union has accepted the proposition of the Exhibitors' League to sign a three-year contract with it for all the members. The league, it is stated, represents practically all the moving picture theatres in the eastern part of the State. The agreement carries with it provisions for the union shop at each theatre, also for the arbitration of all disputes, and it will terminate the strikes now on at the Gordon Olympia houses in that and other cities. Quite a few houses in that vicinity whose owners are members of the league, and which

have not previously dealt with the union, immediately become union houses.

Workers Federate.

The Boston and Maine System Federation, affiliated to the A. F. of L. Railroad Department, has been organized in Boston. President Wharton said this is the sixty-sixth system federation to be formed in the last two years.

Among those who attended the meeting and spoke were General President James W. Kline, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers; General President M. F. Ryan and General Vice-President John J. Gallagher, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen; International Vice-President Frank Jennings, of the Machinists; International Vice-President O. E. Hoard, of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance; International Vice-President John Tobin, and Fred Bolan, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

To "Movie" School System.

Washington has been selected by the United States Bureau of Education as the city whose schools are best adapted for a complete moving picture exhibition of a modern school system, to be shown at the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915. The Bureau of Education officials found that the majority of the modern features of school systems of various cities were combined in the Washington schools. Some of the activities to be shown are the story dramatization work, the manual training, cooking, sewing, normal school class work, Business High School typewriting classes, Business High School bank, vocational work, social center work under school supervision, medical and dental inspection, drawing, clay modeling, sketching, laboratory work, playground work, school gardens, folk dancing, and calisthenic exercises.

Uncle Sam to Own Roads?

Government ownership of railroads in the United States is inevitable, and will be welcomed by every railroad director, is the belief of President Erb, a well-known American railroad man, in an interview in London.

Mr. Erb says nothing can stop government ownership, and that this will not be opposed by the officials, as the prime trouble of the railways as at present constituted is the fact that the actual owners no longer control them, but are forced to bow to the dictates of the great banks upon which they are dependent.

Mr. Erb gives the following additional reasons for the inevitable nationalization of America's railroads:

"The hue and cry against the railroads has certainly been justified in some instances, but the reason for the evils increasing has been overlooked. Up to ten years ago the men identified with the management of railways were, without exception, large owners of the railroads' capital. When money was spent for new equipment, for increasing mileage, or for improvements, the head of the roads used due precaution for the simple reason that it was largely their own money they were spending.

"But a new era began with the beginning of the twentieth century. Men who did not own a dollar's worth of stock were elected to important executive positions, and it was no longer their own money they spent. Extravagance was therefore to be expected.

"What Mellen did, virtually every railway president in the country has to do or go broke. For no railroad in the United States today can pay expenses and be independent without outside financial assistance. That's why the old order of railroad men are praying for the nationalization of the roads.

"The longer the roads are compelled to con-

tinue under private ownership, the greater must become the difference between income and outgo, with the eventual result that our securities will be down to the point which will spell ruin to the hundreds of thousands of shareholders.

"My knowledge of the feeling inspiring virtually every railroad director in the country today enables me to say that not one would hesitate for an instant to turn over their properties to the government for the present market valuation—and thank God they are out of a hopeless mess."

CANDIDATES ATTENTION!

The Allied Printing Trades Council has been advised that some prospective candidates in the coming election are using nomination papers that bear the firm name of a printing establishment that is affected by the present strike of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 24 and Press Assistants' Union No. 33, which office is not entitled to the use of the union label.

Complete nomination papers, bearing the imprint of the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, can be purchased at the office of the Pernau Publishing Co., 753 Market street, and Ben Franklin Press, 138 Second street.

Yesterday was the invention of the regretful; tomorrow of the indolent. Who lives in either, loses two days. The present is all there really is, and precisely the spot where we are the only tangible spot in the universe.—John Albee.

WILLIAM R. HAGERTY

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office—Rooms 948-950 Pacific Building.
Phones—Office, Douglas 1311; Res. Park 6236.
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Practices in all courts, State and Federal,
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Phone Market 3285

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UNION FLORIST

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NEAR MISSION ST.

Orders promptly attended to Funeral work a specialty at lowest prices



Sorenson Co.

JEWELERS-OPTICIANS
WATCHMAKERS

WE HAVE CONSOLIDATED
OUR ENTIRE BUSINESS INTO

ONE BIG STORE

715 MARKET ST., Near Call Bldg.

All Watch Repairing Warranted For Two Years

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums.
Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, June 16, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership from transfer: E. G. Garrison, Local 47, Los Angeles; F. E. Crowhurst, Local 99, Portland; Thos. W. Holman, Local 315, Salem.

Transfers deposited: Hyman Chester, Local 198, Providence; L. Campbell, Local 426, Tonopah; Wm. L. Axt, Local 310, New York; Mrs. Edgar Bayliss, Local 104, Salt Lake.

Reinstated: A. Mancini.

Readmitted: J. T. Hartzell (Julius Gold).

Dues (\$2.00) and assessments (50 cents) are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary. Will become delinquent after June 30, 1914.

Board of directors has passed a resolution that after July 1, 1914, no member will be allowed to supply or rent to the management a "picture effect cabinet" now being used to produce effects in picture shows. Members will be allowed to operate the machines if same are supplied by the management.

Isador Franck is around again after a serious attack of bronchitis which confined him to his bed for the past six weeks.

Phil. W. Walker, Local 39, Marinette, Wis., is reported playing at Pantages last week.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held Thursday, June 11, 1914. There was a good attendance. C. P. Abbiatti was elected to fill a vacancy on the board of directors. The meeting sustained the decision of the board of directors upon the appeal of J. D. Hynes. The matter of creating a defense fund was referred back to the law and legislative committee for further consideration and report at next meeting. A resolution was adopted asking the members not playing in the band on July 16th, Musicians' Day, to meet at Eighth and Market streets at 9:30 a. m., and join in the parade down Market street.

The following resolutions were submitted and will be acted upon at the next regular meeting:

"That the board of directors shall be authorized and obliged to pay regular scale of prices out of the funds of the union for gratuitous services rendered by members for benefit purposes, or otherwise, when such services are granted by the board of directors."

"I. The board of directors must conduct all their business and hear all their cases under open doors, with an exception of cases where under-priced playing is being probed.

"II. No testimony of any kind can be offered for evidence without the presence of both parties involved, allowing each to refute or affirm any or all statements made.

"III. All cases must be filed, dated, read and tried according to their chronological order, with the exception of cases involving a member's salary or position, which shall have precedence over all other cases. Any member may at any time have access to the filing book, to see when his case comes up."

"Resolved, That orchestras in theatres where five or less musicians are employed playing four or more vaudeville acts shall only play one fifteen minute reel of moving pictures per performance."

J. J. Matheson is seeking the Progressive party nomination for Assemblyman from the 27th Assembly District. Joe has been actively connected with this organization in various capacities for years past and has been the president for the past two years. He is well known in union circles, being a member of the executive board of the

S. F. Labor Council, and should make a strong candidate.

Musicians' Day.

All preparations have been made for our big celebration; it is now up to the members to make good. A resolution has been passed by the union requesting every member (ladies excepted) to turn out in the parade of Thursday, July 16th, 9:30 a. m., Marshall Square, San Francisco. We expect to turn out 1000 members, so get busy and do your share of boosting (George Kinler, chairman of parade). The Oakland boosters' parade will take place from Twelfth and Broadway, Monday, July 13, 1914, 12 o'clock noon. J. Cray, W. Belard and J. Atkins are the committee of arrangements.

The concert program has been arranged, and Directors Cassasa, Keogh, Rosebrook and Roncovieri will each conduct a number of the program. Mr. Frank Witherel, chairman music committee, is making all the necessary arrangements for the band.

SHIFTING LLOYD GEORGE.

By Samuel Milliken.

The New York "World," discussing Lloyd George's proposed increases in the income taxes, says, "there is no way to prevent such exactions from being in the long run distributed over the community."

This is probably true concerning taxes on incomes earned by personal service, trading, etc. It is not true concerning taxes on incomes from the rent of land. It is an axiom of political economy that taxes upon "rent" cannot be shifted, but are paid wholly by the landlord. Consider; the landlord class (as a class) always exacts from the tenant class the utmost rent possible, regardless of the tax at the time imposed upon rent. Suppose, now, the government to increase the rent tax, and suppose the landlord attempts to shift the tax to the tenant. As the tenant is already paying to the limit of rent, "all that the traffic will bear," it is manifest that he cannot pay more. Therefore the landlord must pay, notwithstanding grumblings and complaints. It is an understanding by landlords of this axiom of political economy that makes a tax on land values so unpopular with landlords.

Taxes upon commodities or services will be shifted to the purchaser, increasing cost. But increased taxes upon the value of land will, contrariwise, lessen the cost of land. It is obvious that an increased annual tax upon land will lower its market value; also that increased taxes upon neglected valuable land will force it into the market.

Rent (the annual value of land, improvements disregarded) is a tribute paid by labor to land owners. A tax upon rent for governmental purposes will, therefore, relieve industry to that extent from supporting government. If such a tax be exacted up to 100 per cent of rent, it is clear that the government becomes the only landlord. William Penn suggested that such an arrangement would "put an end to taxes."

BOILERMAKERS' CONVENTION.

The second week of the convention of the International Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union in Knights of Columbus Hall has been a busy and spirited one. Many questions of vital concern to the workers have been disposed of by the gathering of delegates, while others, where there is room for differences of opinion, will be referred to the membership for decision. The entire week has been devoted to business, no entertainment features being allowed to interfere with the regular sessions of the convention, because of the large number of matters that must be attended to before adjournment on Saturday.

While wide differences of opinion have been displayed in the debates as to questions of policy, the delegates will return to their homes prepared to promote harmony and solidarity within the industry, and better equipped to make the union an effective foe of greed.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Never was a child born that was not born to play. As sparks fly upward, boys and girls must romp and run. It's in their blood. The Creator mixed the instinct with the stuff of which they're made. It is as useless to attempt to thwart that impulse as to endeavor, like the mad old king, to sweep back the tides with a broom.

But the majority of our cities have grown up with never a thought for the child. Women say these are man-made cities, but children have a much greater right to say these are grown-up folks cities. As Li Hung Chang said of New York they say of their home town, "I was left out when this place was planned."

Play strengthens the lungs, stimulates the flow of blood, toughens muscles, sharpens the wits, and breeds self-reliance. It is as impossible for a playless child to remain normal as for a workless man to escape degeneracy. Without play there can be no growth and the fresh start which nature gives every generation is lost when children cannot play. Because of this an eminent sociologist has declared "the lack of healthful play works as much harm as child labor," while another remarks, "the boy without play is father to the man without a job."

The urge to childhood action is irresistible, and where it cannot vent itself normally it will find a way out through abnormal channels. It is because facilities for healthful exercise is denied them that so many boys go to the bad and wind up in the reformatory. If they cannot play right they will play wrong.

Recreation facilities cost little in comparison with other forms of public effort, but they bring back the largest of returns. Who can tell what might eventuate if Richmond were to furnish enough playgrounds to keep her children off the street? The child generation contains all the materials of future citizenship. No people can rise higher than its youth.

May it not be possible that there are many such hidden away behind bashful exteriors who will some day prove to be Richmond's future leaders? You never can tell. John Trebonius always lifted his hat in the presence of a group of children; "Who knows," he said in explanation of this peculiarity, "but that in this class here,"—he pointed to a class in school—"there may be hereafter learned doctors, sage legislators—nay! princes of the empire."—The Richmond (Ind.) "Palladium and Sun-Telegram."



IN THE FULL DINNER PAIL
AND AT HOME
WHEN DAY'S TOIL
IS DONE

WIELAND'S
THE HOME BEER

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 12, 1914.

The meeting was called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President Brouillet presiding.

Roll Call of Officers—President Gallagher absent.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—From Stereotypers' Union No. 29, Ed. Gorman, Ed. Lyons. Plumbers, Otto Boedeker. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Industrial Accident Commission, informing Council that a meeting of the advisory committee in connection with the "Safety First" work of the commission would be held on Thursday, June 11th. From Senator Perkins and from Congressmen Nolan, Church, Curry, Raker and Kahn, in reference to the action of the Attorney General permitting anti-union employers to obtain evidence submitted to the Federal grand jury by the Allied Printing Trades of New York. From the Tailors' Industrial Union, notification of change of office from Bloomington to Chicago. From Cement Mill Workers, Mitchell, Ind., stating they have arrived at a basis of settlement and will return to work. From S. F. Recreation League, thanking Council for annual donation. From Western States Vaudeville Association, stating their manager had made application to the Bill Posters' Union, and if accepted will attend to the bill posting of their different theatres. From Mayor Rolph's Secretary, acknowledging receipt of resolutions in reference to street car fare of six tickets for a quarter. From the A. F. of L., decision of executive council in reference to jurisdiction between the machinists and plumbers. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for donations. From Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council, in reference to the unfairness of the Swift Packing Co.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Bill Posters' Union, in reference to the members of other unions doing their work.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Helikson relative to the United States Government taking over the Southern Pacific Railroad. Resolutions from Street Railway Employees' Union, in reference to an amendment to the Charter of San Francisco, dealing with the discharging of street carmen.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Retail Clerks' Union, stating it had appointed a committee to co-operate with organizing committee, relative to the organizing of the Mission district.

Referred to Label Section—From the United Garment Workers of America, stating that the numbers would be placed in the center of label instead of on the side, as formerly.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From the United Hatters of North America, in reference to the unfair firm of Crofut & Knapp. From Ink Makers' Union of Pittsburgh, Pa., stating that the Fort Pitt Ink Company of Pittsburgh is entirely union throughout and using the label of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., in reference to purchasing union-labeled goods for Labor Day.

Referred to State Federation of Labor—From Bartenders' Union of Stockton, in reference to a lockout of all restaurants.

Communication from the Bobbs-Merrill Co., in reference to purchasing a copy of book entitled the "State," by Franz Oppenheimer. Moved that

the Council purchase a copy for the law and legislative committee; carried. From the Union Labor Hospital Association, requesting Council to appoint a committee to investigate the hospital and determine whether it is worthy of patronage. Moved that the request contained therein be complied with; carried.

Communication from Newspaper Solicitors' Union, replying to resolutions from Web Pressmen's Union. Moved that the resolutions submitted by Web Pressmen's Union be filed. Amendment, that the whole subject matter be referred to the A. F. of L. for decision; amendment lost, and the resolutions were filed.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Have organized a local in Stockton. Pressmen—Strike still on; requested unions to continue donations.

Label Section—Minutes read and filed.

Executive Committee—On the application for a boycott on the Hof Brau, the matter was referred to the secretary for adjustment. On the complaint of Janitors' Union in reference to Pragers, committee recommends that the Janitors be advised to deal with the American Window Cleaning Company in reference to this particular complaint. Recommended that the Council donate \$50 to Colorado miners. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted following resolutions indorsing the proposed Ocean Beach Esplanade, on condition that it will not be understood to carry with it an approval of the proposed bond issue:

"Whereas, The ocean beach, south of the Cliff house and fronting the Golden Gate Park and the Great Highway, constitutes a natural health resort and public recreation ground for the people of San Francisco; and

"Whereas, Said ocean beach requires extensive improvements to protect it from the inroads of the Pacific Ocean, and such improvements, at some additional cost, may be made to include other features designed to make this beach still more attractive and enjoyable to our people; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that the plan to construct the so-called Ocean Beach Esplanade is hereby indorsed, on condition that the indorsement of the said plan be understood not to include an approval of the proposed bond issue; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, Board of Public Works, Park Commissioners, City Attorney, and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce."

Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Bros. Sullivan and Miller, representing the Central Federated Trades and Labor Council of Sacramento, addressed the Council; they stated there was to be a carnival held on the Fourth of July in Sacramento, for the purpose of raising funds to assist in paying off the debt on their Labor Temple, and requested the Council to appoint a committee of five to co-operate with them. Moved that the chairman appoint a committee as requested; carried.

Delegate Johnson reported having assisted the Commercial Telegraphers, relative to the extradition of Mr. Shoemaker, and of visiting Sacramento on this matter. The indictment was found to be defective, and until such time as a new indictment is received, the case will be held in abeyance.

Receipts—Material Teamsters, \$24; Sign Painters, \$52; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Molders, \$20; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Mailers, \$8; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Machine Hands, \$4; Printing Pressmen, \$16; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$20; Waitresses, \$28; Office

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



When drinking beer, see that this
Label is on the keg or bottle

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet.
Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

WEEK BEGINNING THIS SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

VICTORIOUS VAUDEVILLE.

DAINTY MARIE, "She's Not What She Seems To Be"; LADDIE CLIFF, England's Boy Comedian; THE AUSTRALIAN WOODCHOPPERS, JACKSON and McLAREN; McMAHON, DIAMOND and CLEMENCE in "The Scare Crow"; PERCY BRONSON and WINNIE BALDWIN; HOMER MILES AND CO.; WILLETT WHITAKER, assisted by F. WILBUR HILL; ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES, showing current events; LAST WEEK the ambidexterous writing marvel, TAMEO KAJIYAMA.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within Inside coat pocket, Inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Employees, \$12; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$16; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Alaska Fishermen, \$80; Stable Employees, \$16; Steam Engineers, \$24; Cracker Bakers, \$8; Brass and Chandelier Workers, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$32; Federal Employees, \$12; Blacksmiths, \$16; Rammermen, \$4; Hatters, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$8; Chauffeurs, \$8; Teamsters No. 85, \$40; Switchmen, \$12; Boiler Makers No. 25, \$12; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Label Section, \$17; Donations for Pressmen, \$106.20; Colorado Miners, \$20. Total receipts, \$731.20.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; office expenses, \$12; Stenographers, \$51; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Pressmen, \$106.20; Label Section, \$17; Western Union, \$1.25; Committee expenses to Sacramento, \$10; floral piece, \$7.50; stationery, \$3.50. Total expenses, \$273.45.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

EXPLAINING HARD TIMES.

We have received the following article from a subscriber, with the statement that it was written by Henry H. Hardinge for the Chicago "Daily News," and requesting that it be published in the "Labor Clarion":

"In the face of the colossal and unparalleled productive powers of the twentieth century civilization, local causes cannot explain the commercial depression which holds commerce in a vise-like grip all over the United States. Nor can the silly explanation that 'the Democrats are in power again,' clear the situation. It will only befog it.

"The causes of hard times are economic; they are not political. 'Hard times' is an economic phenomenon.

"The explanation is simple. Good times are dependent upon the purchasing power of the masses; double that, and business, commerce, trade, manufacture, would at once be doubled; cut it in two and 'business' would dwindle at once to half of its present volume. It all depends upon that, and real statesmanship would concern itself with increasing the 'purchasing power' of the great mass of the people to the highest possible point; but the economic forces at work in the world to-day tend to reduce the purchasing power of the masses to a constantly lower level. The trade unions are the only agency in society today that offer any resistance to this tendency. At best, trade unions are weak, ephemeral. In no large way are they competent to operate against economic forces which are at once invisible, impersonal, institutional, intangible, subterranean, automatic and irresistible.

"It can easily be seen that trade unionism cannot deal with the situation successfully. It is not fundamental.

"There are only three factors in the production of wealth and three only in distribution, and the whole problem is involved in distribution. Distribution is wrong. That is why times are hard.

"These three factors are labor, capital and land. They produce everything and they get everything. Labor gets wages, capital gets interest, land gets rent. Wages, interest and rent get 100 per cent of everything produced, be it little or much. 'Wages' go to labor for work done in the past. 'Interest' goes to capital for the use of stored up work, also done in the past. All real capital is stored up labor. Land is not capital, although it is capitalized and yields rent. 'Rent' goes to privilege, to legal monopoly, which does nothing. Wages (which measure and represent the purchasing power of the multitude) tend steadily downward. Hence the need for unions. If wages tended upward there would be no unions. In-

terest, on legitimate capital, tends steadily lower as capital becomes more abundant. Rent tends steadily higher as land gets scarcer and ever higher in price. There is nothing so irresistible as a tendency, and no tendency can be coped with until understood.

"Land is a fixed quantity. Labor is not and capital is not. Both can be and are steadily reproduced; land cannot. There is no more land here than when Columbus discovered this country, but there are 100,000,000 more people, \$45,000,000,000 more capital and about \$80,000,000,000 worth of land monopoly. Rent has got ahead of business.

"About two-thirds of our so-called national wealth is not wealth at all, but is tribute levying power capitalized into unthinkable sums, and owned by a fraction of the population. Land values can be indefinitely inflated. Labor cannot be inflated at all, neither can capital. Monopoly alone can be inflated, over-capitalized, watered. There is no speculation in labor, nor yet in capital, but there is in land.

"The only way to make business good and keep it good is to reverse the present tendency—that is, to raise wages and lower rent. This would take the increased wages out of the fund which creates most of our millionaires.

"Speculation in land must be destroyed. This is the great milestone around the neck of business, which produces partial strangulation. This is the literal 'Old Man of the Sea' that bears down upon the shoulders of every useful citizen of the land and pushes so many under. Rent has a 'strangle hold' upon business to-day, and this hold must be broken before business can improve in any substantial way.

"Every invention, every improvement in the arts and sciences, every new discovery, adds, not to wages, nor to interest, but to rent, for the use of the bare earth, and until this tremendous social fact is understood and utilized there can be no permanent relief for the pains from which the people now suffer.

"It is utterly impossible to have a prosperous people and at the same time pay rent on \$80,000,000,000 worth of monopoly. Our productive forces are not great enough, and we cannot increase production fast enough to get ahead of monopoly, because inflated land values are capable of indefinite and infinite expansion. It can always get ahead and keep ahead of business.

"Monopoly produces nothing. It is entitled to nothing, and under a sane civilization it would get nothing; while to-day it gets the lion's share of everything. The revenues of monopoly should be taken to sustain government, and taxes upon business should be abolished."

A POOR LEXICOGRAPHER.

A business concern, after running its own trade organ for some time, decided that it must have a printing department under its own supervision, because it found that "the ordinary printing office is not properly equipped to get out large quantities of special matter on short notice in an up-to-date manner and at an 'equanomical' cost." Soon after one partner turned to the other and inquired, "Do you spell 'e-q-u-e' or 'e-q-u-i' in 'equanomical'?" "I am not sure," said the other. "Look in the dictionary." After some search the first one said with pained surprise, "Taint here." The second came to help him, but had no better success. Then they stared at each other in astonishment, till one exclaimed: "Well, what do you think of a man that would get up a big dictionary like that and not put in such a common word as 'equanomical'?"

To be pure and true is to succeed in life, and whatever we get short of that will burn up like stubble, though the whole world try to save it.
—Robert Collyer.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor

Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



M
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Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,807,494.18
Employees' Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors	64,630

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

There are two kinds of whiskey

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

And--well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.

FERNAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



JUNE, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

**Linotype Machines.	410 Fourteenth
**Intertype Machines.	1672 Haight
Monotype Machines.	166 Valencia
Simplex Machines.	343 Front
(34) Art Printery.	1122-1124 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.	1122-1124 Mission
(48) Baldwin & McKay.	1122-1124 Mission
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.	1122-1124 Mission
(14) Ben Franklin Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(196) Borgel & Downie.	1122-1124 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.	1122-1124 Mission
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.	1122-1124 Mission
(220) Calendar Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(176) *California Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(71) *Canessa Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(87) Chase & Rae.	1122-1124 Mission
(39) Collins, C. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(22) Colonial Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(266) Cottle Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(179) Donaldson & Moir.	1122-1124 Mission
(18) Eagle Printing Company.	1122-1124 Mission
(46) Eastman & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(54) Elite Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	1122-1124 Mission
(146) Excelsior Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1122-1124 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(99) Griffith, E. B.	1122-1124 Mission
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.	1122-1124 Mission
(20) Hancock Bros.	1122-1124 Mission
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(216) Hughes Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(185) Ille Printing Co., Inc.	1122-1124 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.	1122-1124 Mission
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.	1122-1124 Mission
(227) Lasky, I.	1122-1124 Mission
(50) Latham & Swallow.	1122-1124 Mission
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(45) Liss, H. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(135) Lynch, J. T.	1122-1124 Mission
(23) Majestic Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(37) Marshall, J. C.	1122-1124 Mission
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(1) Miller & Miller.	1122-1124 Mission
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.	1122-1124 Mission
(58) Monahan, John.	1122-1124 Mission
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(79) McElvaine & Baer.	1122-1124 Mission
(89) McLean, A. A.	1122-1124 Mission
(55) McNeil Bros.	1122-1124 Mission
(91) McNicoll, John R.	1122-1124 Mission
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(43) Nevin, C. W.	1122-1124 Mission
(149) North Beach Record.	1122-1124 Mission
(104) Owl Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.	1122-1124 Mission
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(143) Progress Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(151) Regal Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.	1122-1124 Mission
(32) *Richmond Record, The.	1122-1124 Mission
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	1122-1124 Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.	1122-1124 Mission
(83) Samuel, Wm.	1122-1124 Mission
(30) Sanders Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(145) *S. F. Newspaper Union.	1122-1124 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	1122-1124 Mission
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	1122-1124 Mission
(67) Sausalito News.	1122-1124 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(15) Simplex System Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(125) *Shanley Co., The.	1122-1124 Mission
(52) *Stacks, E. F.	1122-1124 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(88) Stewart Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(63) *Telegraph Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(177) United Presbyterian Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(35) *Wale Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(36) West End Press.	1122-1124 Mission
(147) Western Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(106) Wilcox & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(51) Widup, Ernest F.	1122-1124 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	1122-1124 Mission
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	1122-1124 Mission

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry Edward & Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.	1122-1124 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.	1122-1124 Mission

(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.	513 Front
(198) Levison Printing Co.	513 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.	513 Front
(131) Malloy, Frank & Co.	513 Front
(130) McIntyre, John B.	513 Front
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	513 Front
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.	513 Front
(200) Slater, John A.	513 Front
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.	513 Front
(133) Webster, Fred.	513 Front

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.	
(240) National Carton and Label Company.	412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.	
(232) Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.	880 Mission
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.	880 Mission
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.	880 Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.	340 Sansome
(121) *California Demokrat.	340 Sansome
(11) *Call and Post, The.	340 Sansome
(40) *Chronicle.	340 Sansome
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.	340 Sansome
(25) *Daily News.	340 Sansome
(94) *Journal of Commerce.	340 Sansome
(21) Labor Clarion.	340 Sansome
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.	340 Sansome
(57) *Leader, The.	340 Sansome
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.	340 Sansome
(111) Organized Labor.	340 Sansome
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.	340 Sansome
(61) *Recorder, The.	340 Sansome
(32) *Richmond Record.	340 Sansome
(84) *San Rafael Independent.	340 Sansome
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.	340 Sansome
(67) Sausalito News.	340 Sansome
(7) *Star, The.	340 Sansome

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.	340 Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.	340 Sansome
(122) Periodical Press Room.	340 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.	340 Sansome
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PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(205) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co.	340 Sansome
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	340 Sansome
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	340 Sansome
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.	340 Sansome
(269) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	340 Sansome
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.	340 Sansome
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	340 Sansome
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.	340 Sansome

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.	32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.	919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.	826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.	327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

American Tobacco Company.

Bekins Van & Storage Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.

California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.

Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.

Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.

Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.</p

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones—Market 56; Home 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chafeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, 1254 Market; hours 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Houssmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Milmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Milmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Collectors No. 12,765—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804½ Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radbold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at Headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Maers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 3345 17th.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2nd Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 248 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 233 Third; John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Gilgulero, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple, W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Sec.-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., 16th and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported in San Francisco union circles during the week just closed: C. C. Bundgaard of the metal polishers, John Johnson of the riggers and stevedores, James Tietz of the hod carriers, Albert T. Bagnow of the waiters, Lawrence McPeak of the trainmen, Stephen Lagomarsino of the teamsters.

Chinese and Japanese competition with white labor has reached the state where it is forcing thousands and thousands of white men and women out of employment. The Anti-Jap Laundry League has received many calls for accurate information in regard to the number of Asiatics employed in the various industries, particularly in this city, the conditions surrounding such employment, its effect upon white labor, etc. For general information the league will in the near future present, in a series of short articles, the Orientals' connection, locally, with the following lines of work: Garment making, cigar making, tailoring, broom making, laundry work, dyeing and cleaning, domestic service, janitorial work, and culinary work.

Carpenters' Union No. 1640 has elected these officers: President, J. Helikson; vice-president, J. Millerick; recording secretary, W. S. Dunn; conductor, V. Holt; warden, J. Minnumen; treasurer, C. Staack; trustee, Gideon S. Brower; auditors, W. James and W. Goldworthy; delegate to District Council of Carpenters, W. S. Dunn; alternate, Frank J. Kreamer; delegates Building Trades Council, Gideon S. Brower, John Helikson, Frank J. Kreamer and W. Charlton.

Officers for the ensuing term have been chosen by Steam Engineers' Union No. 64, as follows: President, P. L. Enner; vice-president, T. C. Aarkrogh; recording secretary, J. W. Maher; financial secretary, W. R. Towne; treasurer, D. A. Richardson; conductor, J. D. Armitage; guard, J. McCaul; business agent, W. R. Towne; organizer, P. S. Burns; trustee, C. Reinoehl; auditor, C. V. Bregard; delegates to Labor Council, R. G. Davidson, J. W. Maher, J. McCaul, J. Roden, H. Oliphant and J. W. Tally; delegates to Building Trades Council, E. B. Johnson, W. R. Towne and L. B. Honigbaum; delegates International Union convention, G. R. Fitzgerald, C. V. Bregard and J. J. Tally.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union No. 77 will hold its annual outing and family reunion next Sunday at Idylwood Park, Niles Canyon. A feature of the program will be a log-sawing and log-rolling contest. The committees in charge are: Arrangements, James B. Leahy, T. J. Wheeler and A. L. McDonald; reception, Don Cameron, A. L. McDonald, J. B. Leahy, Thomas Larson, Daniel Kain and Thomas Roberts; games, T. J. Wheeler, G. F. Losier, James P. Curran, Roy Chance, W. H. Kain, Jas. Stewart and George McGuire; floor, J. D. Barnes (manager), W. C. Foley, B. Thomas, B. Rush and Peter Maher.

The annual ball of the Waitresses' Union will be held at Golden Gate Commandery Hall, on Saturday night, June 27th.

The offices and meeting place of the Milkmen's Union have been moved to the Labor Temple, Fourteenth and Mission streets, where the organization will remain until the new home of the Labor Council at Sixteenth and Capp streets is completed, which will be about the first of the year.

UNION STAMPED SHOES

For Work and for Dress Wear

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EVERY PAIR "HONEST MADE"

EVERY PAIR OF "HONEST QUALITY." EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED BY OUR 33 YEAR REPUTATION FOR "SQUARE DEALING" AND OUR "SMALL PROFIT PRICES" SAVES YOU FROM 50c to \$1.50 ON EACH PURCHASE.

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"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"
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COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

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S. & H.
GREEN
TRADING
STAMPS

Personal and Local

The executive committee of the State Federation of Butchers held a meeting at the headquarters in this city last Sunday at which representatives from every section of the State were in attendance. A large amount of business of importance to the organization was transacted.

Laundry Workers' Union last Monday night elected these officers: Vice-president, Nelly Victoria; business agent, Charles Hawley; auditing committee, G. Sherman, J. O'Keefe, H. Korts, Minnie Heinrich, J. Adams. All other officers were elected without opposition.

A. L. Wilde, business representative of the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen, will leave for Portland this evening for the purpose of entering into an agreement with some of the officials of the reclamation service covering work in this State and Oregon on irrigation projects now planned.

The picnic of the Molders' Union will be held at Shell Mound Park next Sunday, June 21st. All are invited to attend, and an enjoyable time is assured.

The San Francisco Scottish Thistle Club is to give a grand vaudeville entertainment in the Valencia Theatre on Wednesday evening, July 1st. The entertainment is free and invitation. This Club will also give its thirty-third annual celebration and games in Shell Mound Park on July 4th.

A new wage scale, calling for \$80 per month instead of \$75 and four days off per month instead of two has been presented to the employers by the Milkers' Union. The new scale has the endorsement of the Labor Council.

Frank E. Merryfield, international organizer of the Cooks, Waiters and Waitresses' Union, is paying his respects to organized labor in San Diego. He will remain in the Silver Gate City for some weeks, assisting in the upbuilding of his craft.

The sum of \$100 has been donated to the striking cooks and waiters of Stockton by the Bartenders' Union of San Francisco. The union paid \$56 in sick benefits during the week.

A donation of \$10.40 has been made to the striking pressmen and feeders by the Moving Picture Operators' Union, which has made numerous donations to the same cause since the strike was called, a year ago.

J. J. Sullivan of the United States Department of Labor is in the city gathering data relative to wages and hours of labor for the department.

Organizer Jack Zamford of the bakers is still in Los Angeles, and reports from the southern city indicate he is meeting with great success.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided in favor of the Steam Fitters' Union No. 509 in its jurisdictional dispute with the Machinists' Union.

The construction of an esplanade on the ocean beach, as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, received the indorsement of the Labor Council last Friday night. The indorsement, however, did not carry with it approval of the plan to raise the necessary money by means of a special bond issue. The Council agreed that it would be to the advantage of San Francisco to improve the ocean beach, and that the work would eventually have to be done, but at this time it was not willing to approve a special bond issue for such a purpose.

A delegation of labor men from Sacramento addressed the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night and invited local trade unionists to attend a carnival to be given in Sacramento July 2d-5th for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the Labor Temple of that city. The Council authorized the president to appoint a committee of five to act in the matter.

The San Francisco Bartenders have donated \$100 to the cooks and waiters of Stockton, who were recently locked out following the formation of an M. and M. Association. The secretary has been instructed to draft a communication giving seven reasons for the segregation of the bartenders from the Culinary Workers' International and seven reasons against the plan. The latter will be sent to all the bartenders' locals in the country.

BOOKBINDERS' CONVENTION.

The fourteenth annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders convened in Denver on Monday, June 8th, Chairman R. Y. Harrison of the local convention committee called the session to order. Addresses of welcome were delivered by President William C. Thornton of Local Union No. 29 and President Augusta J. Frincke of Bindery Women's No. 58. President Earl R. Hoage welcomed the delegates and visitors on behalf of organized labor, and Commissioner of Property Otto F. Thum performed a like function for the city.

President A. P. Sovey of the International Brotherhood responded to the welcoming addresses and expressed appreciation of the delegates and visitors. He referred in touching terms to the death since the last biennial convention in Detroit of President Robert Gocking, who for years had guided the brotherhood's destiny and gained a place of high distinction in the labor world. At President Sovey's suggestion the delegates and visitors arose to their feet and stood in silent meditation for a brief period as a tribute to the departed leader. Upon the death of President Gocking, First Vice-President Sovey assumed the executive station and this was the first convention which he has presided over.

Delegate Harry Metzger of Philadelphia conveyed the personal greetings of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary-Treasurer James W. Dougherty, who has filled this position for twelve years, made his annual report, showing a total membership of 10,745, of whom 6731 are men and 4014 are women. The cash balance in the treasury April 30, 1914, was \$14,377.52.

The women delegates, representing nearly one-half the total membership, made a demand for a larger share of official honors and claimed they were entitled to four members of the executive council instead of two as at present. The council consists of nine members, the two women being Miss Mary E. Murphy of New York and Miss Annie Neary of Baltimore. Mrs. Augusta J. Frincke of Denver is second vice-president.

Piece work was condemned and steps taken to entirely eliminate this killing system, particularly among the bindery women.

It was decided by the convention that any contributing member, whether working actively at the trade or not, was eligible to hold office.

Nominations for the various offices were made at the convention, but the election will be by referendum.

CLARENCE DARROW

Says: "Dr. Flawith, we want you to know we greatly appreciate your skill. Accept our gratitude."

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